

Armed Forces and forbidding racial discrimination in Federal employment;

Whereas, in Fulton, Missouri, Winston Churchill drew the line between free Western democracies and the growing threat of communism in his famous “Sinews of Peace” speech, where he popularized the term “Iron Curtain”;

Whereas Missouri is the home to the national treasures of Alley Mill and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the patchwork of the Mark Twain National Forest, the Sainte Genevieve National Historical Park, and the Lake of the Ozarks, all of which are cherished by Missourians;

Whereas the unique terrain of forested hills, wetlands, resource-rich soil, and vast farmland and the critical Mississippi, Missouri, and Osage Rivers established the “Show Me State” as a leader in agriculture and commerce and a dominant producer of soybeans, corn, cotton, rice, cattle, swine, and poultry in the United States and as a home to nearly 95,000 farms that cover $\frac{2}{3}$ of the State;

Whereas Missourians have shown their unwavering patriotism to the United States through their dedicated service and selfless sacrifice for the protection of our Nation, with more than 410,000 veterans and 36,000 active duty and reserve personnel in the State;

Whereas Missouri is the site of the National World War I Museum and Memorial, which began when leaders in Kansas City, Missouri, raised more than \$2,500,000 in just 10 days to commemorate the men and women who served in the war, and the site was dedicated by the Allied commanders in 1921, and recognized as the National Museum and Memorial by Congress in 2014;

Whereas, in the 200 years since the birth of Missouri as a sovereign State, the citizens of Missouri have made many significant achievements in agriculture, art, athletics, industry, literature, music, science, and many other important areas;

Whereas St. Louis debuted and popularized to the world groundbreaking and life-changing innovations while it was host to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, where the world marveled at—

- (1) the ice cream cone;
- (2) the radiophone, the first wireless telephone;
- (3) the telautograph, the precursor to the modern-day fax machine;
- (4) the X-ray machine;
- (5) the personal automobile;
- (6) the first public airship flight in the United States;
- (7) Dr. Pepper;
- (8) peanut butter; and
- (9) iced tea;

Whereas Missouri is also known for different types of barbecue across the State, the roots of which can be traced back to the early 1900s in Kansas City, Missouri when Henry Perry opened the city's first barbecue restaurant, later passing the legacy on to Charlie Bryant;

Whereas Missouri's barbecue history also includes other “greats” such as George Gates and Otis Boyd;

Whereas, the birthplace of great minds, Missourians have contributed to our society and economy through technological and agricultural advancements, including—

- (1) James Ferguson, born in Wakenda, Missouri, an inventor and entrepreneur who is best known for creating the Liquid Crystal Display (“LCD”);
- (2) Jack Kilby, born in Jefferson City, Missouri, an engineer who invented the microchip and was a corecipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics;
- (3) Bill Lear, born in Hannibal, Missouri, an inventor and businessman who created the Lear Jet, the first mass produced business jet; and

(4) George Washington Carver, born in Diamond, Missouri, whose contributions to the agricultural industry changed the way crops are grown;

Whereas Missouri, home to Branson, known for its shows and live entertainment, has produced numerous renowned artists in the areas of music, writing, acting, television, radio, and visual art, including—

- (1) Maya Angelou, born in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (2) Yogi Berra, born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (3) Chuck Berry, born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (4) Walter Cronkite, born in St. Joseph, Missouri and raised in Kansas City, Missouri;
- (5) Walt Disney, raised in Marceline, Missouri and Kansas City, Missouri;
- (6) Thomas Hart Benton, born in Neosho, Missouri;
- (7) Rush Limbaugh, born and raised in Cape Girardeau, Missouri;
- (8) Phyllis Schlafly, born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri;
- (9) Mark Twain, born in Florida, Missouri and raised in Hannibal, Missouri;
- (10) Tennessee Williams, raised in St. Louis, Missouri; and
- (11) Porter Wagoner, born and raised in West Plains, Missouri;

Whereas Missouri is world renowned for its rich jazz and blues history, which began in the 1920s when artists from around the country were attracted to Kansas City, Missouri during Prohibition and the Depression years, and includes legends such as Count Basie, Andy Kirk, Charlie Parker, Joe Turner, and Mary Lou Williams;

Whereas Missouri was the host of the 1904 Summer Olympics—the first Olympics held in the United States;

Whereas Missouri is the birthplace of the Negro National League, the first successful, organized, professional African-American baseball league in the United States that not only changed the game of baseball, but also our Nation, and is the home of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City;

Whereas the major league sports teams of Missouri exhibit an impressive level of athleticism and sportsmanship and have won several national championships, including—

- (1) the Kansas City Chiefs in 1970 and 2020;
- (2) the Kansas City Royals in 1985 and 2015;
- (3) the St. Louis Blues in 2019; and
- (4) the St. Louis Cardinals in 1926, 1931, 1934, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1964, 1967, 1982, 2006, and 2011;

Whereas August 10, 2021, marks the 200th anniversary of the statehood of Missouri; and

Whereas this bicentennial is a monumental occasion to celebrate and commemorate the achievements of the great State of Missouri: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and celebrates the 200th anniversary of the entry of Missouri into the Union as the 24th State.

SENATE RESOLUTION 351—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS “NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. PADILLA, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 351

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and the future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of, and increasing support for, organizations that provide access to health care, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character in, and the future success of, the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase the focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight, and be mindful of, the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2021 as “National Child Awareness Month” would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2021 as “National Child Awareness Month”—

- (1) to promote awareness of charities that benefit children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States;
- (2) to recognize the efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; and
- (3) to recognize the importance of meeting the needs of at-risk children and youth, including children and youth who—
 - (A) have experienced homelessness;
 - (B) are in the foster care system;
 - (C) have been victims, or are at risk of becoming victims, of child sex trafficking;
 - (D) have been impacted by violence;
 - (E) have experienced trauma; and
 - (F) have serious physical and mental health needs.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2023 THROUGH 2031

Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. Kaine, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 14

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022.

(a) **DECLARATION.**—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2023 through 2031.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the Senate.
Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for legislation that won't raise taxes on people making less than \$400,000 in the Senate.
Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.
Sec. 3003. Reserve fund.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Emergency legislation.
Sec. 4002. Point of order against advance appropriations in the Senate.
Sec. 4003. Point of order against advance appropriations in the House of Representatives.
Sec. 4004. Program integrity initiatives and other adjustments in the Senate.
Sec. 4005. Program integrity initiatives and other adjustments in the House of Representatives.
Sec. 4006. Enforcement filing.
Sec. 4007. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.
Sec. 4008. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 4009. Adjustment for bipartisan infrastructure legislation in the Senate.
Sec. 4010. Adjustment for infrastructure legislation in the House of Representatives.
Sec. 4011. Applicability of adjustments to discretionary spending limits.

Sec. 4012. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 4013. Appropriate budgetary adjustments in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4014. Adjustment for changes in the baseline in the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4015. Scoring rule in the Senate for child care and pre-kindergarten legislation.

Sec. 4016. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2031:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,401,380,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,512,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,542,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,565,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,773,174,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,995,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,090,582,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,218,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,352,218,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$4,505,614,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$0.
Fiscal year 2023: \$0.
Fiscal year 2024: \$0.
Fiscal year 2025: \$0.
Fiscal year 2026: \$0.
Fiscal year 2027: \$0.
Fiscal year 2028: \$0.
Fiscal year 2029: \$0.
Fiscal year 2030: \$0.
Fiscal year 2031: \$0.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,417,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,579,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,699,353,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,940,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$5,107,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$5,311,640,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$5,633,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$5,722,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$6,064,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$6,365,907,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$4,698,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,671,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,714,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,936,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$5,087,789,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$5,288,850,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$5,635,713,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$5,667,301,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$6,024,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$6,322,190,000,000.

(4) **DEFICITS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$1,297,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,158,510,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$1,172,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,370,239,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$1,314,615,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$1,293,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,545,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,449,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,671,850,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$1,816,576,000,000.

(5) **PUBLIC DEBT.**—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$30,789,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$32,141,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$33,526,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$35,059,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$36,570,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$37,952,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$39,733,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$41,296,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$43,188,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$45,150,000,000,000.

(6) **DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.**—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2022: \$24,622,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$25,826,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$27,153,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$28,678,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$30,219,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$31,776,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$33,737,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$35,521,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$37,692,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: \$39,987,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2022 through 2031 for each major functional category are:

(1) **National Defense (050):**

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$765,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$763,985,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$782,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$770,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$799,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$776,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$817,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$794,946,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$835,351,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$810,367,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$843,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$821,610,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$852,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$836,561,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$861,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$834,592,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$870,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$848,928,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$880,156,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$858,990,000,000.

(2) **International Affairs (150):**

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,740,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,368,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, \$66,170,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$64,121,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, \$67,128,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$65,429,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, \$68,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$66,231,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$70,182,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,113,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$71,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,304,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$73,526,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$69,474,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: